#### DANIEL'S GUN LOADED

VOORHEES NOW READY TO FIRE HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN SHOT.

Speech that Will "Explain" His Acts of Treachery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- Senator Voorhees started for home this afternoon. He is accompanied by Charles C. Carlton, of Terre Haute, an intimate friend of Mr. Voorhees, and his constant companion in Washington. Mr. Cariton is a well-known journalist, and after several years of sucpessful work in Washington and on the Pacific coast is returning to Terre Haute to visit his parents. Mr. Voorhees has finished his great speech and tells that he has successfully devised an explanation for his treachery to the cause of silver and his subsequent betrayal of sound money just as he believes he can explain away his treachery to President Cleveland and his subsequent betrayal of Senator Gorman and his other colleagues.

#### NEW USE FOR ALUMINIUM.

May Be Utilized in Making Small Equipments for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- War Department officials of the Ordnance Bureau are giving attention to the properties of aluminium. This metal promises to be one of the most important materials in the equipment of modern armies. Already the German armies, which are among the first to accept improvements, have adopted aluminium for a variety of uses, while the War Department is in a measure following the lead of the navy in giving attention to the new metal. It is in the line of small equipments that the army is expected to utilize the metal. Samples are in the Ordnance Bureau of aluminium cups, belt buckles, hooks and horseshoes. The lessening of marching weight is one of the problems which always is before the officers who superintend the matter of equipments. It is hoped that in the near future it will be found practicable to use the light metal not only for the drinking cups and dishes of the soldier, but for bayonet scabbards and other acoutrements in which strength

is not the first requisite.

To a private, Joseph Kahn, of one of the artillery companies stationed at Fort Mc-Henry the department is indebted for the design of a new important patent which may prove serviceable in campaigning. It is a combination of shovel and pickaxe, not more than a foot in length, which may be carried at the belt and used in digging intrenchments. By its use the soldiers might, if hard pressed, hurriedly dig up earthworks or intrenchments for their own

#### A MARKET THROWN AWAY.

What We Lose by Abrogation of the Treaty with Cuba. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- Senor Murua-

ga, the Spanish minister, authorizes the following statement as to recent cable reports that Spain had instructed him to open negotiations for a new commercial arrange-

"Since the reciprocity arrangements, a brisk trade has been carried on between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, composed principally of farm products, which runs up into the millions, say an average of \$22,000,000 yearly for American ports. It is as much in the interest of the United States as of Spain that the change of mutual conditions should not collapse. The American sugar producers do not raise the tenth part of the home consumption and struggle besides under disadvantages of climate, soil and price of labor. Americans, therefore, need our sugar, and their refining industries are largely benefited by it, as well as the farming products, which find a ready market for their surplus in Cuba and Porto Rico. Everything points, therefore, to the necessity of a fair and equitable unlerstanding, even if it should not assume the formalities of a treaty."

#### ANOTHER TARIFF BLUNDER. No Provision Made for a Duty on

Fruits Preserved in Spirits. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-Examination of the tariff law at the Treasury Department discloses the fact that it contains no provision whatever for a duty on imported fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits. The omission was not discovered until an application was received from a large importer of such goods for information as to their classification under the present tariff law. Under the McKinley law, "fruits preserved in spirits," were subject to a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The question as to the classification of these goods under present conditions has however, that the department will decide that the best way out of the dilemma is to assess duty upon the spirits and the fruits subsequently according to the rate provided for each in the tariff act. The preserving of fruit in this manner is an extensive industry and the importations of such fruits, especially brandied peaches, is very heavy. In case the department decides to assess duty on the spirits, as well as on the fruits, the duty will be higher than it was under the old law.

High Price Asked for Wheat. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- Acting Secretary Sims, of the Interior Department, has been considering a bid for wheat to be furnished the Sioux Indians at Crow Creek agency, South Dakota, which, he thinks, is positive proof that the low price for this cereal does not exist. The lowest bid was \$1.01 per bushel. The wheat is for milling purposes, and the grade required was "No. 1 spring," at sixty pounds to the bushel. This is a very high grade, and in case of a partial failure of the crop might be hard to obtain. This bid for wheat for Indian supplies has been before the de-partment before, and when returned the ast time was with the statement that it was impossible to get a lower rate, and that the wheat was needed for the Indians at once. Secretary Sims says that more than \$1 per bushel seems to be a very high

price to pay for wheat right in the midst

of the wheat-growing region. No Discrimination Against Women. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- It is said at the Treasury Department that Secretary Carlisle has no intention of discriminating against women clerks in reducing the treasury force to its legal limits under the operations of the Dockery law, cutting down the force over 150 persons, and that the re-cent removal of the two women of the \$1,800 class does not indicate a policy hostile to the sex. It is said, further, that where female clerks render unsatisfactory service they will be treated the same as inefficient clerks of the other sex, and that, as a general proposition, the question of sex does not enter into the matter at all, except in cases where the nature of the services required calls for it. It is said, also, that the removals already made have been equally divided between male and female clerks, although that question was not considered at the time.

Counterfeiter and Outfit Captured. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- Chief Hazen, of the Treasury secret service, was tonight informed of the arrest at Ashley. Ill., of A. H. Haffley, alias H. Waterman,

Awarded . Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

dollar treasury note of the series having on its face the Manning vignette. Haffley made the plates for the counterfeiting and, according to Mr. Hazen's advices, he admits it. The paraphernalia captured in-cludes two presses, printing ink, acids, paper, silk and plates. Another set of plates also designed originally for councently by a boy in the Ohlo river at Cairo and sent to the Treasury Department. In this connection, Mr. Hazen recalls the arrest some days ago, at Jonesboro, Ark., of Charles and H. S. Wilson, brothers, stave and timber merchants in Clay county, for trying to pass twenty-dollar coun-terfeit notes, and says they are the per-sons who furnished Haffley with the means to prosecute his work. Two other arrests are expected shortly.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day accepted the resignation of Mr. O'Rourke, the former supervising architect of the treasury.

The net cash in the treasury at the close of business to-day was \$125,744,803, of which \$57,918,985 represented the gold reserve. Secretary Carlisle was to-day served with he papers in the mandamus proceedings brought by the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company, of Louisana, to com-pel the inspection of their plant under the bounty provision of the McKinley law. The papers are returnable Oct, 4. Assistant Attorney-general Whitney has been detailed to defend the Secretary.

#### HILL FOR GOVERNOR

"I-AM-A-DEMOCRAT" TALKS ABOUT NEW YORK CANDIDATES,

But Declines to Say Whether He Would Consent to Make the Race Himself-He Favors Thatcher.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.-Senator Hill talked with a representative of the Assoclated Press to-night at his summer home, two miles north of Albany. "Will you be a candidate for Governor,

f the party decides that you alone can aid it?" he was asked. "For publication I must decline to say no to such a question, and I must also decline to say yes," he answered with a twinkle in his eye.

"What about Daniel Lockwood?" was the next question. "Mr. Lockwood is a strong man" (this

with an emphasis on Lockwood.) "Well, then, Frederick Cook?" "A strong and popular man" (this with

"Then John Boyd Thatcher is men-

tioned." was ventured. "Mr. Thatcher is also a strong man; a very strong man." The emphasis this time on Thatcher and rising to a climax on

Price Is Not a Bolter.

emphasis particularly on popular.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-Representative Price, of Louisiana, is here on his way home, after being at Saratoga since Congress adjourned. He is one of the largest sugar planters in Louisiana. Concerning the action of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association in leaving the Democratic party, Mr. Price said: "I do not approve of their action, and I will not be a party to it. As yet I have not had an opportunity to gauge he force of the bolt, as I have not been in Louisiana. When Congress reassembles the Louisiana delegation will undoubtedly urge an appropriation to pay at least a part of the sugar bounty on this year's crop, as good faith demands this should be done." Representative Price conferred with Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee, during

Levi P. Morton's Nomination. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- The Times, in an article on the selection of Levi P. Morton as the Republican candidate for Governor of

New York, says: "This action of the machine in selecting such a strong representative business man for the high office indition to brook further trifling with the ma-chinery of government. The return of Messrs. Morton, McKinley and Harrison to least a suggestion that a better public sentiment has developed, one which will force the machine men of both parties to put up good men for high office.'

#### Political Notes.

At Chaska, Minn., yesterday, the Third-district Republicans nominated Editor J. P. Heatwole, of Northfield, for Congress. John F. Shafroth, Republican congressional candidate, has refused to meet Congress-man Lafe Pence, of Colorado, in a series of

Mr. Cowan, chief counsel of the B. & O. Railroad Company, and leading reform Democrat, has come out as a candidate for Congress, to succeed Isidor Rayner in the Fourth Maryland district. Mr. Cowan is a strong opponent of Gorman and ring rule in Maryland.

#### "OLD HUTCH" IN A NEW ROLE. Now Selling "Good Cigars for One Cent: Better, Two for Five Cents."

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 .- B. P. Hutchinson, better known as "Old Hutch," the once famous Board of Trade plunger, has opened a one-cent cigar store opposite the Board of Trade, where he once made and lost millions. A startling red sign in the window offers "Good cigars for one cent; better, two for five cents. Cigarettes, four cents a package." Mr. Hutchinson refused to be interviewed regarding his venture, simply saying that he was "selling cigars and that's all there is to it."

#### NOVEL PUNISHMENT.

Twelve-Year-Old Thief Sentenced to Six Months at a Public School.

LARNED, Kan., Sept. 20 .- Ray Vaughn, fourteen years old, pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny in Judge Van Diver's court this morning and received a most unique sentence. It was six months' attendance at the city schools. If, without an excuse, he absents himself from school he is to be taken into custody by the sheriff and incarcerated in the county jail for the full period named in the sentence.

Found Gold Worth \$500. GREENPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.-While S. P. Grady was driving near the Mainstreet wharf here the wheel of his wagon struck something that gave forth a ringing sound. He quickly dismounted from his wagon and discovered a queerly shaped piece of gold metal about eight inches thick and ten inches wide. The top of the mass shows coins perfect in form. During the past summer a dredger had been at work in the harbor. The mud excavated had been thrown in the portions of the dock which needed filling and it was in this wharf that Grady found the curiosity. The treasure weighs nearly twelve pounds and is supposed to be worth at least \$500. It will be sent to an assayer to determine

Father Coquet Honored by the Pope. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 20.-Father A. J. Coquet, of the diocese of Oregon, to-day celebrated to fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood. In considera-Pope has conferred upon him the title of Monsignor and raised him to the dignity of a domestic prelate. The event was signalized by a most fitting and notable cere-mony participated in by about fifty priests and bishops at St. Mary's Cathedral. The services were solemn and impressive By the ceremony Father Coquet is entitled to the honors of bishop in the Catholic Church without the executive powers and responsi-

Eckels Talks to Obio Bankers. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—Controller Eckels was the principal speaker at the meeting of the State Bankers' Association His subject was "An Elastic Cur-Trouble so serious that it threatened to break up the organization came when the bankers elected officers. John Whitelaw, of Cleveland, was nominated for president by committee, whereas Hon. J. J. Sullivan, of this city was considered by his friends as entitled to the honor upon a precedent which was broken at last year's meeting. Mr. Sullivan quieted the storm by withdrawing from the contest.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imita-

### WAR CERTAIN

CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

Americans Elected to Office Against Their Will-Departure of the Exiles -Band of Brigands Wiped Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.-The Assoclated Press correspondent at Bluefields, Nicaragua, under the date of Sept. 15, says: "This is the independence day of Nicaragua, but it is not as happy as it should be, for it brings this land one day closer to the certain civil war, which will play havoc with prosperity for awhile. Bluefields has enjoyed a municipal election and officers have been elected, but still martial law exists, for the simple reason that the Nicaraguans attempted to elect Americans to office without even taking the trouble to consult these Americans. However, they were not very wrong in their selection of the candidates, and but two of the five men declining to serve. Madriz had stated that any successful candidate who refused to serve would be fined \$50 a day throughout the entire term of office, but the determined stand of Captain O'Neill compelled Madriz to ignore his own decree. Eugene Landrick and Dr. Paul Austerhouse were those who rejected the honor and as its acceptance meant relinquishing of American protection, called on Captain O'Neill to make Minister Madriz withdraw On the afternoon of Sept. 1 the English cruiser Mohawk arrived and notified Capt.

idents and two Americans, Mr. Lampton, of New Orleans, and Capt. R. Wilbanks, of Philadelphia. These Americans had with them some important dispatches. The Mohawk also carried several dispatches from Minister Baker to Captain Sumner, which had been brought from Port Limon by Captain Stuart, of the Mohawk. In one of these letters Minister Baker copies a portion of his instructions, where President Cleveland is quoted as saying that the two Americans should be given a fair, honest, open trial at once, or they would have to be released and restored to their former positions. Both Mr. Lampton and Captain Wilbank were anxious to board the Marblehead in order that when the instructions should come to the havai commander to see that a trial was granted or a release enforced they would be within easy reach They were exiles, not political refugees and Captain O'Neill willingly tendered them quarters on his ship. News that the other exiles were on the English cruiser had spread rapidly in Bluefields, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Those at gov-ernment headquarters were dumfounded and scarcely knew what to expect. Severa sailing vessels headed for the open sea at once with the friends and families of the exiles on board. It was their one opportunity to see the loved ones before they left Nicaragua forever, as the Mohawk was to sail for Port Limon at midnight and the banished residents of Bluefields would take passage for Kingston and the United States. Mr. Lampton said to the correspondent afterward that they had been treated in a

O'Neill that she had on board the exiled res-

most brutal manner by their captors. While at the Bluff, preparing to leave for Greytown, an incident occurred which proves the policy adopted by Captain Sumner a wise one. When it was found impossible to leave Bluefields before the 19th, the men under General Reyes, and even Gen. Reyes himself, expected an attack from marines of the Columbia and Marblehead. Two three-inch Krupp guns were run out to suitable positions and three hundred men hidden away among the plants on shore as sharpshooters. The prisoners at this time were quartered in a small building behind the custom house. During the forenoon Aug. 17, several soldiers were seen to lash two ten-pound cans of gun powder together and fit out a fuse. This deadly instrument was then taken to the building where the prisoners were quartered and placed in the center of the room. A soldier was stationed by the powder, with instructions to set fire to the fuse when the fight began. One of the officers told Mr. Hampton to watch close, and at the first sign of a fight to run for his life. It would be better to stand the chance of escaping bad marksmanship than being blown to pieces. When they boarded the Yulu on the evening of Aug 19 the powder was carried along and placed Again, when they were taken to the old Spanish town of San Juan Del Norte, the powder enjoyed a prominent position

the hotel, and even on the river boat i was also kept in readiness. Tranquility at Bluefields. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. - Assurances have reached the State Department to the effect that tranquility prevails in Bluefields; that martial law has been revoked, and that the entire Mosquito reservation is now under the constitutional law of Nicaragua. If these assurances are well founded it may fairly be assumed that the vexatious Mosquito question has been settled for good unless the Nicaraguan agent who has gone to London to negotiate a new treaty with Great Britain, whereby the latter will consent to recognize Nicaragua's supremacy in the Mosquito reserve, meets with unexpected obstacles. There may remain some questions to be adjusted between the United States and Nicaragua, growing out of claims of American citizens for damages sustained from illegal arrest and seizure of property, but little difficulty is expected in adjusting these matters.

#### BRIGANDS EXTERMINATED.

They Had Captured Officials and Were Holding Them for Ransom. ATHENS Sept. 20 .- A most daring outrage upon the part of Greek brigands is reported from Lamia, near the Turkish frontier, and at the head of the Gulf of Volo. The procureur du Roi, a judge and two secretaries, were returning in a carriage, accompanied by two gendarmes, from viilages where they had be - collecting information in regard to brigandage. When the party arrived within half an hour's drive of Lamia they were surrounded by Papaky-Ritsopulsi's band of brigands, who carried off the procureur and the judge, taking them to their stronghold on Mount Othrys. Later the prisoners were allowed to send word to their friends that the brigands demanded that no pursuit be made until a ransom was paid. A detachment of 100 soldiers was sent to attack the brigands, and in the fight which followed the brigands were exterminated, but the procureur du Roi was killed and the judge was mortally wounded. He died soon after the fight and was buried this afternoon at the same time as the remains of the procureur du Roi were interred. Thousands of people attended the

The Victorian Election. MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 20. - Par-

tial returns from the election for members of the Victorian Assembly show that 28 Ministerialists, 54 representatives of the opposition and 13 independents have been elected. The election was fought mainly on the tariff issue in the form of protection against liberty of trade. Both sides were pledged, in the event of success, to make vigorous retrenchments. Prime Minister Patterson, who was re-elected, in a manifesto to the electors, declared that if he were returned he would reduce the duties rom the extreme rates of 1892, but without nterfering with the policy of protection. The leader of the opposition, who was defeated, in his manifesto to the electors, said the opponents of the government wanted the budget deficit covered by extra taxation. The tariff, he declared, should be revised only after exhaustive investigation. The government was opposed at the polls, not only by the regular opposition, but by the Reform League and the free-trade and Democratic associations, the members of which demanded the largest measure of free trade compatible with a balanced budget, with a maximum standard of duties of from 20 to 25 per cent.

Muriel Will Not Wed Her Lord. LONDON, Sept. 20.-The betrothal of Miss Muriel Wilson and Lord Willoughby De Eresby, which was announced a month ago, has been canceled. Miss Wilson is a daughter of the Wilsons of Tranbycroft, at whose house the celebrated baccarat scandal arose. Lord De Eresby, who sits in Parliament as the representative of the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire, is the eldest son of the Earl of Lancaster, and is a member of the social group known as the Prince of Wales set. The reason for breaking the engagement has not been

Preparing for War in France. MARSEILLES, Sept. 20 .- A mail steamer arrived here, bringing advices from Mada-

gascar which show that the Hovas expected a war with France, and are actively natives are being urged to resist the French to the death. According to the advices, cases of the outrage and pillage of French citizens are of almost daily occurrence. The French in Madagascar welcome the prospect of energetic measures to crush the Hovas and to restore security to French citizens and commerce, which, under the

present conditions, is becoming impossible Celombia's President Reported Dead. COLON, Colombia, Sept. 20 .- The greatest general anxiety prevails here in regard to reports in circulation about the health of Dr. Rafael Nunez, President of the republic of Colombia. The President has been ill for some time, and is not expected to recover. It is even believed by some that he is dead. All telegraphic news is subject to press censorship, and is liable to be suppressed. There is general anxiety in regard to the cordition of the Presi-

Mexico to Have a Navy. CADIZ, Sept. 20 .- The government of Mexico has requested a Spanish ship-building firm to furnish plans for the construction of twelve men-of-war.

Cable Notes. The Brazilian government proposes raise a loan of 3,000,000 sterling. The doctors have decided that there is no need of a further operation on Mr. Gladstone's eyes.
The health of Grand Duke George, the econd son of the Czar, has again taken a serious turn. The Imperial family is going to the Crimea. The Czar's health is also again causing much apprehension among his relatives and attendants.

The anniversary of the entry of the Italan troops into Rome was celebrated yesterday with great ceremony throughout Italy. King Humbert, in a telegram to the Mayor of Rome, prophesied that the celebration of 1895 would also be the celebration of the economic resurrection of

#### SOLD FOR TAXES.

Chicago's Famous Lexington Hotel, Worth a Million, Purchased for \$6,410.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 .- The "swelf" Lexington Hotel, at Michigan boulevard and Twenty-second street, said to be valued at \$1,000,000, was sold at delinquent tax sale to-day by the treasurer of the county for the sum of \$6,410.74. The purchaser is William Mills, who is said to hold a position as a salaried clerk. For the time being he is a millionaire from the standpoint of title deeds. The Lexington was built and pointed hostelries in the world. During the months of the fair it had many notable people as its guests. President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet were entertained there, and ex-President Harrison, the judges of the United States Supreme Court in a body, most of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps and their suites, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and family, a few princes and dukes, counts and other vitled gentry galore registered at the Lex-

DIED ON THE SCAFFOLD. George Schmous Hanged for Killing

His Wife and Two Children. PITTSBURG, Sept. 20 .- George Schmous was hanged in the Allegheny county jail at 10:45 o'clock this morning. His was one of the most atrocious in the annals of the country. Schmous, with his wife and four hildren, resided in South Eleventh street. The husband and wife quarreled frequently. During the night of July 27, 1893, the house was discovered on fire, and after extinguishing the flames, the firemen found Mrs. Schmous and two little daughters upon the bed in an upstairs room with their skulls crushed and the walls bespattered with blood. The baby, blood stained but unnarmed, lay in the cradle, and the nineear-old boy crouched in terror downstairs. schmous acted distractedly, claiming he knew nothing of the deed, and from the time of his arrest strenuously denied any enowledge of the crime. His trial before Judge Slage last September resulted in verdict of murder in the first wholly on circumstantial Attorney Gosser, for the de applied for a new trial and arrest of judgment on the plea of insanity, hold that Schmous dearly loved his little daughters and that the \$52 insurance on their lives could not possibly have been a letermining influence in their murder. The Supreme Court was also vainly appealed

Last of Seven Negroes. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20.-Wilson Woodley was hanged here to-day. He was one of the conspirators in the Grant murler, near Montgomery, last spring. There were seven negroes in the conspiracy. One escaped, one was lynched, two were sent to the penitentiary for five years and three, ncluding the one hanged to-day, were executed in the jail. Thus ends the celebrated

Hanged for Killing Two Men. FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 20.-John Poynter was hanged in the United States jailyard here this afternoon for killing Willam Bolding and Ed Vonderver, Christmas eve, 1891. The execution of Alexander Allen and Marshall Tucker, fixed for to-day, did not take place, having been stayed,

## WANTED TO HANG VOORHEES.

story of Attempted Lynching of the Indianian by Federal Soldiers. Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-

The Philadelphia Inquirer is reprinting daily from its files the principal dispatches relating to the war, just thirty-one years after their first appearance. In the issue of to-day appear the dispatches of Sept. 17, 1863, and one of them is an Indianapolis special giving an account of the attempt to hang Daniel W. Voorhees by soldiers in his congressional district. This is the ammunition which Senator Ingalls held in reserve during his famous bout with Senator Voornees four or five years ago. "The Tall Sycamore" did not return to the attack, and Senator Ingalls never found the opportunity to fire his parting shot. The story, as it appears in the Inquirer, is as follows: "The Second Battalion Sixty-third Indi-

ana Volunteers, returned from Terre Haute on Saturday. Most of the men were raised in D. W. Voorhees's district, and one company from his old town. Learning that he was on the train, the soldiers broke for the car where he was, dashed in the door, and in spite of the presence of his wife, threatened to hang him by the bell rope if he did not get off the train, telling him that no man who called American soldiers Lincoln's dogs, who, when the war was over would wear collars so labeled, should ride with them alive. The officers interfered and forced the men back at the point o the sword. A second and third attempt was made, but failed through the entreatles and commands of the officers. Voorhees solemnly protested that he had been be lied, and that he read but one class of papers. The answer was that they had seen his speeches, and that was enough to show that he was a traitor. At last he was informed that if he, would quietly leave the train at Greencastle he might do so, but that the Sixty-third never would ride into Indianapolis on the same train with him or any other man who would abuse the soldiers who were fighting for the Union and the government that protected him as well as them."

#### Sales of Silks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- At the sales of silks from the manufactory of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., who have mills in Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany, also in this country, a big crowd of buyers was on hand, and some of the choicest products of the looms went to the far West and South. The sale closed this afternoon, and the prices obtained were said to have been entirely satisfactory. The lots were broken up into packages which suited the retail trade, and this had good results, as this trade early became liberal buyers. In proof of this the bids were so close to market values that no margin was left for jobbers to work on:

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the chief softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle. Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap, with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash, can armoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Gray heads daily grow black or brown. Cause-Hill's Hair Dye.

# JAPANESE TRIUMPH

SPECULATION AS TO WHAT IT MIGHT MEAN FOR WESTERN NATIONS.

Europe Would Not Be Overrun by Asiatics, but Political and Commercial Systems Would Be Changed.

It is useless for the present to discuss

London Spectator.

the chances of the war for Corea. Nobody really understands what is doing, either on the peninsula or at sea; even Col. F. Maurice, who understands most, being perplexed by the deliberate lying of men who, on either side, are in command of the telegraphs. That the European war correspondent will get to the scene somehow we do not doubt, nor that if they get there they will send news, if they have to use the birds to do it; but till their communications begin to drop in, or both Chinese and Japanese acknowledge some big event to have occurred, speculation is mainly waste of thought, more especially as this is not one of the modern wars to be over in seven weeks, but one of the old wars which lasted sometimes seven years. Neither side can, with Europe watching, strike a decided blow. We note, however, an incidental change of opinion in this country which interests us greatly. The idea is growing that in spite of the disparity in the strength of the two empires, the Japanese are doing their work so well that they may win, may fairly conquer Corea, and may stand forward in the fut-ure as the new Fighting Power of the Far East. It is alleged on European evidence that the Japanese have plannend this war for years, have acquired precisely the necessary kind of knowledge and have arranged every detail necessary to success with the thoroughness of Prussians. All their maps are correct, all their soundings complete, their commissariat is European in its perfection of detail, their discipline is as rigid as the German, and everything is done always by Japanese themselves, with the speed, absence of fuss and profound confidence which characterize an English man-of-war in a good captain's hands. They may win, it is said, therefore, not as the stronger power, which they are not, but as the power best prepared for war, and ready to make the greatest sacrifices rather than accept anything short of victory as a popular result. They may strike down China as Frederick the Great, with five millions of people, struck down the Austrian empire with

thirty, by sheer dint of higher ability and a better adapted organization. We are not about to dispute any portion of this statement, because as yet we do not know accurately the essential fact, the relative behavior of the Chinese and Japanese troops in the field. You might organize an army of schoolboys into a wonderfully equipped, alert and resourceful force, and yet on the field they would not defeat a similar number of full-grown guardsmen less perfectly equipped. We are, as a matter of fact, unable to believe in the usual deduction that Japan will win, because we hold that China, if unable to yield, would in the end defeat France or England, or even Russia, and that in the case of Japan, China is unable to yield; but we will for the moment let that pass. Assume a complete Japanese victory, with a peace dictated to the Chinese, and what will be its MAY AFFECT THE WORLD.

As we judge, a change in the relation of

Europe to Asia, which may affect the whole

future of the world. The feebleness of

Asia is born in great part of self-distrust, and that self-distrust will have received in a Japanese revival an immense, perhaps a destructive, shock. An Asiatic power will have shown itself capable of utilizing the resources of civilization in war, of arming itself up to the European point, and of working its army and fleet as efficiently as that of any European state. Why should that Asiatic power acquiesce in submissiveness, agree to capitmations, bear laws directed against its subjects, or abstain from taking any territories it wishes for? For example, merely to make the argument more concrete, if Japan is the power some of her admirers suggest, she could take the Philippines away from Spain with the greatest ease, and turn that magnificent group, which the Spaniards only neglect, into a new island kingdom. Her example would be imitated, we may rely on it, by Slam, by native states in India like Nepaul and Hyderabad. and, above all, by Turkey, though doubtless in a different way. They would copy only the army organization of Japan, the drilling of men, the education of officers, the purchase of artillery, thoroughness of preparation, until at last they had each of them an army capable of facing Europe. It is nonsense to say they could not do it because they are inferior to Japanese. They have not the Japanese imitative faculty, or their marvelous capacity for developing certain arts, but they have the ability to learn how to fight, if only they can see to be worth while. Runjeet Singh did do it. He formed his Hindoo tribe into an army which would have faced any European invaders, and which, after his death, under a leader at once corrupt and second rate, was within a hair's breadth of driving the British out of India. We were saved by a bribe, not a battle. Once organized in the Japanese method if that proves as completely successful as many onlookers now expect, the states of Asia would free themselves from European tutelage with a suddenness and completeness which would alter the whole face of the world, and probably the direction of all its commerce. Why not? The ascendency of Europe in Asia, supposed just now to be so complete, rests entirely on the belief in the superiority of European to Asiatic force, and if that belief were dissipated, we mean on just grounds, the ascendency would disappear. If the Japanese can make themselves so nearly equal to Europeans as to conquer or dictate terms to an em-They have millions of brave men, they have plenty of money to buy arms, and if they dislike being kept in tutelage, a point about which we have no manner of doubt, why should they continue to submit to it? That they would not do it we feel certain, as certain as that, owing to the strange comity of Asia, which is at least as complete as the comity of Europe, the example of Japan uprising as a conquering, and, therefore, really independent power, would produce among them the most profound commotion, and a resolve to imitate at least the fight-

ing methods of Japan. WHAT IT WOULD INVOLVE. Many persons will say, "Well, why not? Why should not Asia be independent as well as Europe?" They will argue that originality dies in a conquered race, and that Asia might be civilized from within; as readily and more perfectly than from without. We might answer that argument by saying that Europe does not desire the civilization of Asia so much as its civilization in a particular way, the way which is favorable to industry and the diffusion of Christian ideas; but the defense of that view, though it might easily be defended, is not our object in this paper.

What we desire to point out is, that a complete Japanese triumph would gradually involve such a remodelling of Asiatic armies that Asia would become independent, and that the independence of Asia, the disappearance of which is the greatest fact of modern history, would involve profound changes in the objects, the commerce, and even the governing ideas of the whole of Europe. It would instantly become less wide in its political ideas, less confident in its own strength, and less able to maintain the growing multitudes of its own children than it is now. It would be, in fact, as a whole a receding power, with less influence over the general organization, thought, and progress of the world. We do not say that it would be in any danger. We cannot imagine, as some thinkers have done-Mr. Pearson, for instance-Asia for the second or third time precipitating itself on Europe; for Europe for defensive purposes, is clad in enchanted armor, and new "barbarians" or new "Moors" would be met by arms which would destroy them wholesale; but though safe, Europe would have jost ner superiority of position. The greater part of the human race would have escaped he grasp, and might insist, we should rather think would insist, on rescuing Africa also from her sway. Grant to the Arabs the power to form armies such as the Japanese are at this moment alleged, in the papers, to have formed for the con quest of Corea-mind, we do not assert for a moment that they have formed such a one-and England and Germany united could not hold Eastern Africa, from Alexandria to Natal, for a single year, and would probably refuse even to make the attempt. How long, if either Arabs or Osmarli would fight as Japanese are today supposed to be able to do, would it pay us to hold Egypt? We shall see some months hence when Chinese and Japanese are in actual collision, what the Island Power has actually done in the way of reinvigorating itself, but if it is anything like what its admirers say, the "great victory" will sound the death knell of the European supremacy in Asia; upon which, we repeat, the political and commercial systems of the modern world, to a great extent, depend.

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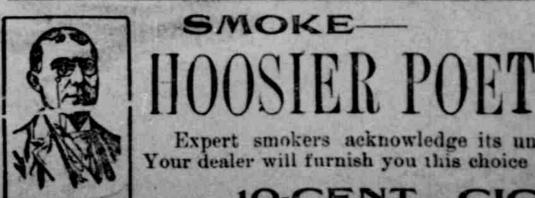
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